Sketches of the Origin of the Churches in Indianapolis, Showing Large Membership, Wealth and Activity in Various Works.

In 1821, two years after George Pogue, the first settler, built his cabin near the present eastern terminus of Michigan street, Rev. Rezin Hammond, a local minister from Clark county. preached the first sermon ever delivered in Indianapolis. It was spoken under a walnut tree south of the State-house. The Sabbath-school at this time was a union one and convened in the cabinet shop of Caieb Scudder, which was situated on Washington street, south of the State-house. In 1825 the school divided and the Methodists were organized into a school in their place of worship-a log structure on Maryland, between Meridian and Illinois streets. In a short time after the first sermon was preached Indianapolis was taken into the Charlestown circuit, and William Cravens. who was one of the circuit preachers, became the pastor. This society, of which the present Meridian-street Church is the development and continuation, was called Wesley Chapel. The first church was built in 1826, on the corner of Meridian and Circle streets, on the site of the present Sentinel building. The structure was taken down in 1845 to make room for one of more pretentious size, which was occupied until 1870, when it was sold and the present stone church erected on the corner of Meridian and New York streets, when this church was occupied, and the name of Wesley Chapel dropped and Meridian-street adopted.

From 1821 to 1828 the congregation was supplied by circuit preachers, the first of whom was Rev. Wilson Cravens. The first presiding elder was Samuel Hamilton, and the first class-leader Robert Brenton. In 1828, Rev. James Armstrong began the duties of the first stationed preacher. Meridian-street Church has enjoyed a splendid growth, starting out in 1842, the time of the division, with 313 members; to-day it has a membership of 594. During the 1883 it paid off a large debt and assisted the other branches in liquidating their debts. The amount raised at that time was in the neighborhood of \$31,000. Usually the church has had transfers from abroad, there being only two exceptions in twenty years-Dr. Naylor, now pastor in Washington, D. C., and Elder Talbott, of the Indiana Conference. The Sunday-school now numbers 410, and the value of church property amounts to \$108,000. It belongs to the Indiana Conference.

In the fall of 1842 the Meridian-street congre gation was divided into two charges- eastern charge and western-separated by Meridian street. The new congregation, which was called the Eastern charge, held its first meetings in the court-house, and its first pastor was Rev. John S. Bayless. Through the energy and activity of the members of the society, a commodious church building was soon erected on the corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, and was named Roberts Chapel, in honor of Bishop Roberts. The business interests of the city spreading, compelled the sale of this structure. The congregation then purchased the ground where Roberts Park Church now stands from Rev. Wm. Holliday, and in 1869 the foundation of the new building was laid. Some of the interesting facts in its history are connected with these two branches of work, its colonies being Fletcher-place, Central-avenue and Grace churches. It has never had a church Its membership, which in 1842, 322, has grown into the goodly number of 1,126. Its Sunday-school numbers 600. During the past year it has given for mission work \$814, and for other benevolences \$650. Its church property is valued at \$100,000, and the indebtedness amounts to \$16,232. Its

What is now known as the California-street Church is the next oldest in its organization. Rev. Wesley Dorsey was its first minister. The first place of worship was west of the canal, on Michigan street. It was a frame building, and was named Strange Chapel, for the Rev. John Strange, a pioneer Methodist. In 1869 there was a split in the society, occasioned by differences of opinion as to the seating of the con-gregation and the singing. During the same year the church property was sold and a larger brick building erected on the corner of Tennessee and Michigan streets. At its completion another difference arose, which grew out of a majority of the church, declining to release their pastor, Rev. L. M. Walters, those leaving, attaching themselves to such charges as suited their convenience. The church building was destroyed by fire in 1871, and the name of Strange Chapel was then dropped. In 1870 and '71 the present structure was erected. From its fostering care Hall-place Church grew. It now has a membership of 294, and in its Sunday-school are 277 scholars. Its mission work

for the year amounts to \$110, while it gave to other charitable ends \$59. It is a daughter of Meridian-street Church. Asbury Church, now Fletcher-place, was organized in 1849, and was called the Depot and Indianapolis East Mission. Its members were from Roberts Park Church, who resided in the southern part of the city. They first met in the Madison railroad depot. Their first pastor was Rev. Samuel T. Cooper. In 1852 the name was changed to Asbury Chapel, at which time they occupied their new building. It is now used for a carriage factory. It was the capital church of the Southeast Conterence, and at one time had the largest membership of any in the city. In the summer of

Fletcher the Fletcher place, for \$37,000, which

was divided into twenty-four lots, from the sale

of which the church gained \$4,500, which was

put into the building fund. In 1874 the present

building was occupied, and the name of the

organization changed to Fletcher-place M. E. Church. The membership at the beginning was 75, and it now has 394. The Sunday-school numbers 427 pupils and teachers. The benevolent work done during the past year amounts to \$315, and the church property is valued at \$26,000, upon which there is a debt of \$2,500. Central-avenue Church was organized in 1854 as the Seventh Church. Its first pastor was Rev. Mr. Griffin and its first membership was eixteen persons. Its early history was one of struggles, but through them all it has grown into an independent and at the same time one of the most influential church organizations in the city. It has 370 members, with an excellent Sunday-school system and a membership roll of

347. The amount of money expended in charit-

able work for the past year was about \$400.

The church property is valued at \$9,000.

Ames Church was organized by Rev. Joseph Tarkington and its history is one of peculiar interest. Its present secure foundation was not brought about by the opuleace of its members, but through the untiring zeal of a few persons of limited means. The church is under many obligations to Wesley Chapel for aid in its darkest days. It now has a membership of 270, and gave, last year, \$175 for missions and \$20 for other purposes. Its Sunday-school numbers 180. A new building will be erected on the present site of the church in the spring, which will cost \$10,000. Grace Church was organized in 1868. Its first rastor was Rev. M. H. Mendenhall. The church has been successful, and at present the society has 241 members, while its Sundayschool numbers 222 pupils and teachers. Its church property is valued at \$8,000, over which

a debt hangs of \$2,000.

Hall-place was organized under the name of Third-street Church, and was an offshoot of Strange Chapel. Through the efforts of Ames Institute and Jesse Jones it was given a footing has a membership to-day of Sunday-school, 265. It gave, the last year. \$147 to church work of various kinds. Next in the order of organization is the German Church. It was in 1849. The first house of worship was built in 1850, and the first preacher was Rev. John Muth. The society has grown until there are two churches. with a membership of 200 in the First and seventy-five in the Second Church. There are 310 pupils in the First Church's Sunday-school, and 134 in the Second. One mission has been es-

The other churches are Blackford-street Church, with a membership of 374, and 315 in Sunday-schools. Over \$397 was given for vari-Church has a church membership of 213, while that of the Sunday-school is 263. The amount given last year was \$79. Edwin Ray Church numbers 540. The Sunday-school is composed of 378 members. They gave for missions \$350, and other benevolent purposes about \$300, during the last year. Hill and Clifford-avenue Church has a membership of 190, and the Sunday-school 235. Thirtyone dollars was given for various uses in the charitable works of the church.

tablished, the Riverside Sunday-school,

The African M. E. Church had its origin in 1836, and is now in a flourishing condition. is found that there are twelve churches, with a I when it appears.

membership of 5,000, while the value of the church property is \$292,500, and the amount given for missions and benevolent purposes the past year was \$5,008.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

A Comparison of Fiscal and Judicial Administration in the Past Two Years.

The State Statistician has prepared some interesting figures, showing the difference between the total expenditures of ninety of the nintytwo counties of this State during the years 1887 and 1888. It appears that there was an increase in these expenditures during the present year of nearly a million dollars, the aggregate for 1887 being \$6,110,302, and that for 1888 being \$7,093,645. The increase is partly due to the cost of ditches and repairs, the first aggregating \$215,266, and the second, \$268,261. The

	following are the items w	hich make	up the to
ı	tals for the two years:	1887.	1888.
2	Courte officer	1001.	1000.
ł	County officers, excepting county superintendents	\$504.512	\$478,864
Н	Grand and petit jurors	318,843	335,949
н	Corners' inquests	21,893	21,893
-1	Enumerating, assessing and	1200000	
	appraising	280,162	190,143
1	Road viewing and surveying.	51,997	45,103
=	County superintendents and	02,001	-
н	institutes	103,402	107,22
Ш	Prisoners and criminals	126,984	141,500
	County poor	736,039	864,246
ш	State benevolent and re-		
п	formatory institutions	65,936	72.51
14	New public buildings	241,903	365,67
	Repairs of public buildings	93,979	119,993
	Interest on county bonds	201,129	239,430
	Books and stationery	150.937	144,886
	Interest on gravel road bonds	136,626	150,89
	Interest on county orders	45,743	48,929
	Printing and advertising	60,306	44,63
П	New bridges	529;837	581,379
-1	Repairs of bridges	103,039	58,99
н	Redemption of county bonds	386,872	423,700
	Redemption of free gravel		7 - 1712-7
	road bonds	561,615	490,593
ı,	Unclassified expenditures	1.433.397	1,766,60
	000	-11	

Other features of the report are statements of county and township indebtedness. In seeking to obtain a statement of the county indebtedness, a doubt was suggested as to whether the auditors included the free gravel road indebtedness, amounting in 1888 to \$2,044,255, and inquiry led to the belief that they did not. A question was therefore incorporated in another inquiry, and this feature of the bonded debt was made part of another table. Of the remaining county indebtedness the following is a summary:

Bonded debt of counties ... \$4,228,825 \$4,207,625

As to the township indebtedness, of the 1,011 townships in the State, the number reporting to the State Statistician is only 543, of which 219 show an iddebtedness of \$274,755. The estimated number of townships having indebtedness is 408, and the estimated indebtedness is

Real Estate Market.

The real estate market was considerably strengthened last week. The demand for improved property was better and quite a number of good sales were made. The total number of deeds recorded was seventy-four, representing real estates valued at \$137,181.58. Agents are much encouraged with the outlook, and predict a good winter's business, to be followed by increased activity in the spring. Among the transfers of importance during the week were the

John C., Harriet R. and Wilfred R. Dean, to Joseph M. Dwyer, 6 lots in W. H. L. Noble's subdivision, \$7,000; Joseph E. Sherrill to J. Augustus Lemcke, the premises opposite the City Hall, occupied by Schofield's livery stable, \$12,500; James E. Anderson to Alexander M. Robertson, the block at the intersection of Vermont street and Massachusetts avenue, \$6,100; George Carter to Sample Loftin, residence on North Tennessee street, near Second street, \$10,000; James Renihan to Jacob C. Yuncker, block on the corner of Tennessee and Washington streets, \$12,000; Jacob C. Yuncker to James B. McElwaine, block on Maryland street, near Illinois street, \$8,750; The Equitable Trust Company to John C. Shoemaker, 6 lots in Miller and Harper's re-subdivision, \$5,000. The following plats were recorded: Clarissa M. Watters addition to the town of West

Indianapolis, containing 43 lots; Martha Johnson's addition to town of West Indianapolis, containing 43 lots; The Miami Powder Company's West Indianapolis addition, containing 32 lots, and Yohn and Porter's subdivision of lot 31 in A. E. Fletcher's third addition, containing 5 lots.

Funeral of H. P. Wetsell,

The members of the Board of Trade meet at 2:30 P. M. to-day, at the New Denison House to attend the funeral of H. P. Wetsell, who was one of the governors of that body. A special train will leave Terre Haute this morning at 10:15 to bring over the friends of the deceased in that city, both in railroad and business circles. Mr. Wetsell was for some years a resident of Terre Haute. Mrs. H. P. Wetsell has, since the death of her husband, received numerous telegrams of sympathy from friends of her husband. At a meeting of railroad men, yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved. That we have received, with sincere sorrow, the intelligence of the death of our friend and associate, Harris P. Wetsell. 'Resolved. That in all the relations of life we have found him an admirable man, bright and energetic in business, true and faithful as a friend, courteous and

'Resolved, That we deplore his loss most deeply, each of us feeling a sense of personal bereavement, and that our profession has lost in his untimely death one of its most exemplary and honored members. "Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our profound sympathy, and commend them to th care of a loving heavenly Father. It was decided that all the railroad friends and associates of the deceased will meet at the New Denison to-day at 2 o'clock, and proceed to St. Paul's Church in a body to attend the funeral services.

The Wesley Anniversary. To-day is the one-hundredth anniversary of the death of Charles Wesley, and in nearly all the M. E. Churches of the city appropriate reference to the greatest hymn-writer, and one of the founders of Methodism, will be made. Dr. Cleveland, of the Meridian-street Church, make a passing reference to Mr. Wesley, and will honor the deceased by selecting all his hymns for the morning service. Other ministers of the denomination will follow the same rule. During Wesley's life he published over 4,100 of his compositions, and and over 2,000 were left in manuscript. award to him the chief place among hymn writers," said Dr. Cleveland last night. "I think it is somewhat remarkable that in all the ages no man has ever anyway near approached Charles Wesley. His hymns have done a great deal to make Methodism popular. He wrote with great ease and freedom as well as with remarkable simplicity and variety."

Trouble About a Janitor. 'The Democratic ward politicians are not satisfied with the way the County Commissioners distributed their patronage and are threatening to make it very warm for Emrich and Thompson if some of those appointed are not dropped. The principal trouble is ever the head janitor for the court-house. George B. Barnnard and a delegation of the dissatisfied waited upon the commissioners last evening with the poll-book of Lubbe's ward for the last two elections, which show that he was classed as "doubtful." Mr. Hellman, the dismissed janitor, has a great deal of dangerous information about Boom 59 in his possession, and he is threatening to divulge unless mugwump Lubbe is dismissed and he reinstated.

Descriptions of the Cycloroma. The cyclorama is likely to be crowded with chil dren from Dee 15 to Jan 7, during which period the rate to those under sixteen will be reduced to 15 cents, in addition to which \$50 in gold is to be distributed as follows: \$25 for the best essay descriptive of the picture from a child between twelve and sixteen years of age; \$15 to one from eight to twelve, and \$10 to the third, under eight years. The prizes will be awarded by a committee, and all essays must be of a certain length, and original. It is also probable that the three prize essays will be published

To-Day's Church Services. Francis Murphy will speak this evening at the At the First Presbyterian Church, this evening, Dr.

Haines will preach on the goodness in bad men. The Rev. Angelo Dougherty, of Terre Haute, will occupy the pulpit of the Mayflower Church this Dr. Jeffery's sermon at the First Baptist this even-

ing will be on "Miracles." Next Sunday evening he will preach on "Robert Elsmere." Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., B ishop o Springfield, will officiate at St. Paul's Church this morning at 10:45 o'clock, assisted by the rector, Dr.

The Colonel Has Nothing to Do with It. The place of speculation that was mentioned as Bridgland's, in connection with the arrest of Henry Dunkert, day before yesterday, is a new one here. ous purposes last year. East Seventh-street | It has no relation whatever to the business affairs of Col. John A. Bridgland. who resents the supposition that some might entertain of his connection with the place on account of the name. He says that he knows of but one family ot Bridglands, and none of its members, as well as himself, ever had anything to do with

Nye and Riley. That inimitable pair of humorists, Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley, are announced for a joint entertainment at the Grand on the evening of the 15th inst. Either one of them could draw a good house singly in Indianapolis, and it is safe to say that the In the summary of indianapolis Methodism it | combination will have an enthusiastic reception here

CURE FOR THE DRINK HABIT

Mr. Murphy Believes It Is Found in Bringing the Unfortunate to Christ.

An Estimate of the Evangelist's Power to Do Good by One Who Has Observed Him Closely-Meetings Growing in Interest.

James T. Breeze, who has closely observed the peculiarities of Francis Murphy's work, and is an ardent admirer of the temperance apostle, brought them into a conversation yesterday. "When in Cincinnati two years ago," said he, "I was at a meeting discussing the propriety of inviting Mr. Francis Murphy to work among us in the city in the temperance cause. My friend Dr. Pearne said that Mr. Murphy had said 'that forty generations of whisky were concentrated in his constitution,' but 'that Jesus Christ had taken the love of it out of his heart.' I thirsted to see a man who could confront this age of science, art and genius, and introduce the Savior of the New Testament in such a bold and gracious light. Those of us that had heard the early temperance spostles-Gough, Horace Mann, Neal Dow and Gerrit Smith, we were ready for a comparison between the mental, moral and spiritual traits that would appear in contrast. We remembered the logic of the one, the pathos of the other, the humanity of the third and the superhuman benevolence of the fourth. But we found Mr. Murphy isolated and alone, unlike all the other sons of genius and fame. There appeared before us a simple man, who, in plain language, described the depths of his own wretchedness and the tremendous ove of the Redeemer of the world, who stooped to save him, and clothe him with love and power as a child of God. We had heard the brightest and strongest geniuses of the pulpit from many lands develop their powers in gems of thought, with flashes of genius when the whole fields of literature and science loomed up before us. But on hearing Mr. Murphy God was robed in brighter love, Christ was never so sweet, the gospel never so powerful, human nature never so precious; Christ

was never so strong, never so near, never so dear to one's nature. In Indianapolis you have been bored to death with what is called culture, Christ in painting, in art and poetry, in law and atonement. But a strong, loving, tender, willing savior of men has rarely ever been drawn with so graphic and loving a hand as by Francis Murphy. His picture is broad-shouldered and loving, and will other friends will fade away."

At the afternoon meeting of Mr. Murphy in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, yesterday, a number of those who had signed the pledge under the conviction caused by his addresses were present. The interest centered largely in them, and the helpful support they needed so greatly to sustain their newly-made resolutions. The Rev. Dr. Cleveland sat beside the speaker, at the table. Mr. Murphy, who speaks extemporaneous-ly, and purely according to the audience he happens to find before him, gave a lesson upon the "New Commandment," showing, in words of gentle admonition to Christians, the divine duty that they cherish and love those men before them, who were beginning a new life. He read the text: "This is my commandment: That ye love one another even as I have loved you." He stated that men said that Christ never gave any commandment. "Who could doubt it after reading that," he continued, "or doubt the manner in which He commanded them? Here in this busy city there is a great work to be done saving men from the flood of drink that blinds their eyes to the destruction, which almost mevitably awaits every one of them. They must be saved. How can it be done? Are we ready to begin this blessed and holy life of mutual love and help to man? There is no use of hoping this could be, until the spirit of Christ entered the hearts of His people. The root of the weakness of the churches is that their people are too select in their affections. [Laughter.] It is easy enough to love those who are wealthy and refined; had plenty of everything; fine houses and carriages. How affectionate we were to them! [Laughter.] But as to loving the lost lambs of society, the neglected, the outcasts and the wayfarers, as to restoring those who have lost their good names, who have dissipated, and become a public shame, who have fallen into the very mire of sin, we have not the moral courage, nor the divine sympathy to risk our own reputation, to stain our holy hands with such work. Let

men remember that Christ never spoke a word idly, and that there is meaning and necessity in his exhortation to us to love one another, we see every day. Men go to a great gray mountain of unpromising aspect to find gold. They labor and invest their time and capital in the sustaining faith that in those rough rocks the precious metal is hid. They crush them and find only little grains, perhaps, at first; then, as their faith leads them further, they are richly rewarded in finding veins of untold value. So we must pulverize, and pulverize these gospel sayings, in the sublime belief that they must contain truth for our human needs, and we will find not only more precious jewels than earth contains, but food for our souls which shall sustain us unto eternity."

At the close of the meeting a number of the men spoke who had signed the pledge, asking the prayers of Christian people. Prayers were also asked for two prominent business men of this city, whose friends expressed earnest desire that they should see the light. The meeting was closed by prayer by Rev. Dr. Cleveland and singing of the doxology by the audience.

Mr. Murphy's Evening Address. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, quite a large audience, though not as large as that of the night before, assembled in the Y. M. C. A auditorium, to hear Mr. Murphy speak on "The Mechanic Drunk and Sober." In the outset he read the text: "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners." At the conclusion of his reading he said: "Blessed is the man who keeps out of bad company. Blessed is the man who does not willfully hurt himself. Blessed is the man who, when he has his week's wages in his pocket, takes it home to his family. Blessed is the man who has the self-resoto stay outside the saloon. If the people of this city would stand outside the walls of the saloon like the Israelites before Jericho, and sound the 'trumpet of peace, o'er earth, good will to men, they would fall in and rot to dust." [Applause.] He continued to show that if any great movement by the people was to be accomplished, it must be from oneness of purpose on the part of its leaders. It was the man who could say, "This one thing I do," who succeed, in this country and this age. Even a prizefighter was an excellent example of this trut h. When he was going to fight he made special preparation. He went to a physician for in-struction as to how to prepare himself, and he is at once commanded to stop his drinking, and cigars, and sleep long, like a child. Soon, with exercise, laboriously persevered in, he be comes a great specialist to play the bulldog. But there is a great lesson in it, all the sarge; one worthy the attention of those who, of course, were too refined to see him "at work." Specialism is the tendency of modern times and the secret of modern progress. "I have p'romised to speak of the mechanic," Mr. Murphy said. "If there is any man in this world who is honored and that the great future is to hone r it is the mechanic, to-day in America, and to-morrow in every country under the sun! [Applause.] Some years ago an Englishman named Bessemer invented the famous steel that bears his name. The New York Central railroad put in rails made of this wonderful metal and was making great time with its f.rains. The Pennsylvania railroad then must have it, too. A firm in New England said it could make it. It tried, spent five millions of money and failed, losing everything. A little insignific ant man had been the mind for the whole vast e nterprise, and had led the firm on by his ent husiasm to failure. It then said he was crazy, and got warrants out for his arrest. But he skipped away and went to England. He went 'to the shops of Bessemer, the great steel may ufacturer, but could not gain admittance. He, went to scores of shops. but no Englishmer, would let him in. Oh, no! They had seen enough of Yankes to know that if, one only laid his eye on an invention, the secret would be carried frome under his hat. [Laughter.] Finally he met the foreman of the great steel works, and he talked with him, and dined him, and they fell in love with one another; and no wonder, for this was a great, big, splendid Englishman, Vaat looked more like an engine in breeches than anything else. [Laughter.] And he had such to lovely wife, a regular dainty English beauty, of the kind I like to see-one might think it strr.nge that she could fall in love with him. And the happy father and mother had some bear attful little children. You could have put plums, in the dimples of their faces. [Laughter. | He had a fine home, but the American offered laim better, and a salary twice as large as the big one he was already getting, and he decide d to come to America. He came and established a magnificent home, and was given a treviendons income of an almost unmentionable | Transfer and Storage Company, with a capital stock figure-what would be a fortune in a single | of \$5,000.

year for most of us. The Pennsylvania Company made Bessemer steel. All this man had to do (I have seen him at it) was to walk about the great steel-works and inspect the operations. They did not want him to do anything else. There were millions of money invested there, and all was staked on this one man's brain. Behold the mechanic in his power. [Applause.] Things went on this way for a long time, when, one day, there was a great quantity of steel ready for him to decide when it was done, waiting, waiting, and he failed to appear. The immense mass of metal went past the point of vital consequence, and was ruined. Thousands of dollars were lost in this way. It was discovered that the superintendent had acquired love of liquor, and was fast becoming a drunkard. The manufacturers felt as if ruin was before them. All was dependent upon this man's magnificent mind. They pleaded with him, but to no purpose, and finally were compelled to remove him from that place, which was the highest in their gift. That man kept on until he drank up his fort-une and his home, and frightened away his friends. He kept on until he was an ordinary hand in the yard of the very works he once held absolute jurisdiction over.

"One night he was in a butcher-shop, and the man with whom he had spent the greater part of his money, elegantly dressed, came in and or-dered five pounds of tenderloin steak, cut pretty thick. After serving this customer the butcher turned to the drunkard without further comment, saying. 'I know what you want without asking.' And with that he reached up and cut down a liver. [Laughter.] As the man was going homeward in the silent starlight he re-flected: 'There is the man I made ordering five pounds of tenderloin "cut pretty thick," and I— liver.' [Laughter] He boiled with indig-pation at the thought, and that night in his heart he resolved never drink again. The next pay-night he took his \$20, and went to that same butcher and ordered five pounds of tenderloin, cut pretty thick [laughter]—yes, and sugar, and coffee, and a great basketful of food. When he got home he found his wife had told the man who brought the basket that there was some mistake. [Laughter.] But the husband said there was not, telling her of his resolution. Two thin arms clasped his neck, and hot tears rained on his cheek. That man got on his feet. The news spread like wildfire. His firm summoned him at once to his old position, and to-day he has one of the most palatial homes in that great city, and is receiving an income greater than the President of the United State. I knew another man, a genius, who made a great invention and received \$50,000 in cold cash for it. That man never drew a sober breath till he had spent the last cent of that money, and he has asked me for a quarter on the streets of Pittsburg. Blessed be God, he too has been redeemed from the curse, "Mechanics are in the machine-shops in every prison in this great country. Your free labor is fettered ignominously to-night by a slave labor more wretched far than ever that be. [Applause.] There are sixty thousand slaves in the prison pens of America, and whenever a mechanic is carried to prison he becomes a slave [applause] and is forced to cut the very throats of his brother men. [Applause.] In God's name, mechanics of Indianapolis, of America, come to yourselves and starve this traffic out. | Great applause.] Be men, claim the heritage of your freedom, I entreat you. [Applause.] Yet, when I ask you to sign this pledge, in your moral cowardice, you grow white and tremble, and you stand and see your brothers' families on every side rent, ruined, scattered in wretched, gasping want; their children made the orphans of a vicious world, with human demons waiting to prey on the pure and innocent. Oh! I see their pinched, pale little faces looking at me to-night, and hear their voices crying 'God bless you, Mr. Murphy. You are the first friend our poor fathers ever had to save them!' Oh, yes! and men, the blood of these that perish will be found on your souls at that great day of reckoning. Arise! Break the spell of this awful thraldom! Rend the chains that bind, and let the next Sabbath be a day in Indianapolis when the very bells of heaven shall ring in holy joy at the blessing of the free, and sweet peace shall fill the silent chambers of your hearts, and the echo of the song to Him that hath redeemed shall sound through the ages of earth and sky, unto eternity." [Applause.]
At the invitation to sign the pledge, at the close of the meeting. a large part of the audience from different places in the house rose and started toward the front. All of these probably did not sign, but a much larger number than before did. Mr. Murphy will speak at the Y. M. C. A. Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and in the evening will be at Meridian-street Church.

SHOWING ITS GOOD WORK.

Reports of Those in Charge of the Reform School-Judge Jordan's Suggestions.

The reports pertaining to affairs connected with the Indiana Reform School were submitted to the Governor, yesterday, including those of Superintendent Charlton and the board of commissioners. The superintendent says that reform schools are a success, and that he has been able to see results from them which under other circumstances he might have deemed impossible. As a specific instance of what can be done with boys he mentions the construction of fourteen brick buildings for the institution during his superintendency. The bricks were the products of the boys' work, as was the construction of the buildings. He then details the various industries in which the boys are compelled to work, such as the chair factory, making and repairing shoes, carpentering, making gas, printing and farming. As to the needs of the institution appropriations will be required for a stram laundry, which was burned during the Mear, tailor-shop and other contemplated improvements. There is also a need of more farm land. Various purposes named will call for about \$30,000. He gives a good account of the boys, the instances of unruliness and misbehavior being exceptional. The average number of inmates is 451; the average cost per annum a little less than \$120; released on ticket of leave, 236. Since the school opened 2,795 boys have been received. Of these 2,220 have passed out. Some have fallen, but most have done well. Of the inmates 377 are white; 85 colored. The annual appropriation is 60,000 for the school, and its net cost to the Trez.sury is \$32,943.48. Typhoid fever and other sick.ness has prevailed, and five deaths have occu rred, but the hospital is now almost free of

The commissioners of the school, Judge Jorlan, of this city, who is also president, L. A. Barnett, Danville, and Dr. H. N. Helms, Carliste, call attention in their report to the advisability of establishing a reformatory for young men between twenty-one and twenty-five years of age. They also ask for an appropriation with which to enlarge the farm by 160 acres. To this report Judge Jordan also adds a supplement in which he says the number of abandoned, neglected and criminal children is constantly increasing. "Parents," the report continues, "are in many cases directly responsible for their boys being inmates of the Reform School. I will not stop to show how, but I state the fact, which I know by personal experience. It is now eleven years since I first became a member of the board, and during that time have learned much of the family history of the boys, have heard the tale of woe of many of their abandoned mothers, and have looked into some of the homes made wretched by the conduct of fathers. More than one-fifth of the boys committed to the school since its opening were sent from Marion county; or, in fact, from Indianapolis. I know it is quite common to attribute all the crime and evils of society to intemperance. This contributes, but is not the sole cause." In continuing his support of the proposition, Judge Jordan claims that, so far as the records show, comparatively few boys in the schools are of foreign birth. He places the whole failure on the lack of parental government, which, he thinks, is better among foreigners than Americans. He does not regard the act of 1881, concerning husband and wife, as going far enough in enforcing the obligations of the father. He suggests som changes relating to marriage that will have a tendency to make those entering into it fully realize the obligations they are assuming. He does not favor the gathering in of children in institutions, no matter how well managed, at the expense of the tax-payers. These institutions should be the last resort. The placing of dependent, homeless and orphan children with families will often save the boys, he thinks, from going to the Reform School.

Local News Notes. There were twenty-six deaths and forty births

the city during the last week. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Frank Lansdon and Jessie Davison, Christian Moeller and Louisa Grager, Frank W. Fish and Leona Macy, Lewis Robinson and Minnie M. Robinson. Mr. John H. Harlan was prostrated by heart disease, at No. 57 West Washington street, yesterday evening, and was removed by Kregelo's ambulance to his residence, at No. 276 Massachusetts avenue. Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday by the Evansville Savings and

Investment Company. The capital stock is \$500,-

000. Articles were also filed for the Fort Wayne

GENERAL HARRISON'S VISITORS.

Chicago Delegation Addresses the President-Elect on Behalf of Tariff Education.

General Harrison spent the early part of yesterday at his law office, and received quite a number of visitors in the afternoon. Among the latter were Col. Wm. B. Crooks, of Philadelphia, Melville D. Landon, of New York, and a delegation from Chicago, consisting of Dr. P. H. Cronin, Mayor John F. Scanlon, Capt. Richard Powers, Maurice Morris, P. McGarry, Mortimer Scanlan, and John T. Golden. The Mortimer Scanlan, and John T. Golden. The primary object of the visit of the Chicago delegation was to bring to the attention of the President-elect the project of encouraging and permanently continuing the educational work on the tariff set on foot during the last campaign. General Harrison received them very cordially. The question was discussed for half an hour, and it was suggested to the President elect, if he could consistently see his way to do so, to give the subject a mensee his way to do so, to give the subject a mention in his inaugural address. General Harrison evinced decided interest in the matter, and promised to take it under friendly consideration. The following is the text of the written address delivered by the visitors on this occasion:

General Harrison—As a special committee repre-senting the Home-market Club of Chicago, we have General Harrison—As a special committee representing the Home-market Club of Chicago, we have called upon you in the interest of an educational movement of our people, gloriously successful in the election of the head of the Nation, but needing a continuous impetus to ward off the evil of foreign commercial and political domination. The Republican party has shown wisdom in appealing to the head as well as to the heart of the American people. The glorious prosecution of a war for the preservation of the Union should have been sufficient to insure the success of American principles—principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and emphasized on every battle-field of the Republic; but a country so blessed as ours cannot be expected to fulfill its destiny tree from the envy and embarrassments of political life. The enemies of our institutions which, from their inception, have been a menace to the glare and purple flare of monarchies are ever on the watch to snatch from us the precious jewel of independence and to combat those who would destroy us we must be ever vigilant. For this reason we would ask that the educational resources of the past campaign be not limited to such an extent with a cessation of an active canvass to afford an oppora cessation of an active canvass to afford an oppor-tunity for the enemies of our institutions at home and abroad to gain a foothood from which the honest friends of America cannot easily dislodge them. We believe that Republicanism and intellect will always win, but that it may do so Republicans must be true to themseives and the intelligence of their movement adequately presented to the masses. We believe that capital and labor, each a necessity to the other, should be encouraged to seek mutual counsel, thus insuring a co-operation of interest that must be conducive to the welfare of the whole people.

To this end we would ask you to urge upon the party managers the adoption of such methods of political education as will naturally supplement the efforts of the last forts of the last campaign. As means toward this end our Home-market clubs, protective leagues and other agencies of instruction as to stantly threatening out national life and the weapons classes of Americans-should be maintained. There are coming to our shores, year by year, hundreds of thou sands of people eager to be with us and of us. Necessity prompts them to locate in the great cities-wilder-nesses of humanity. Placed thus they can be utilized for the wrong far more easily than for right, and many events of the past decade can be traced to this source. Yet, even in their case the grand results of an intellectual movement have been made sensibly and materially apparent. But while we say this, we must acknowledge the barrier between our civiliza-tion and its destruction, though gratifying as to present safety, is not of such strength numerically as to make us abandon every effort to follow up our advantage. The enemy is preparing his lines, his plan of attack is already outlined and the Nation's destiny must not be imperiled by the inactivity of the rank and file, or the in conclusion permit us to say that, as Irish-Americans, we have earnestly and vigorously advocated the protection of our national industries for over thirty years. In advance of your nomination we, as repre-

senting Irish-American sentiment throughout the country, promised in the event of your nomination to increase the Republican vote among our people. The result has verified the promise, and we are confident that, as chief of the Nation, its destiny is safe in your hands, and that the educational work inaugurated under your leadership will be thoroughly and effectively presented During the rest of the time the visitors were with the General the conversation turned t

matters of current interest, on which each caller had kindly expressions to offer for she success of the incoming administration.

Last night General and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Russell B. Harrison, and Mr. and Mrs. McKee visited the Grand Opera-house, and witnessed the comic opera "Chimes of Normandy." given under the auspices of the Indianapolis Railroad Clerks' Association.

Diseased Beeves Killed.

The city meat inspector shot three beeves that had the cancer of the jaw, at the stockyards, yesterday One of the animals killed had been sold to a dealer in this city, and the other two were to be shipped East. The owners protested against the killing, and threatened to bring suit for damages, but Secretary Earp, of the health board, was firm in his purpose to have the diseased beeves removed from all chance of their

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On Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Purses, Silk and Lisle Hose, Kid Gloves, Wool and

Silk Mittens and Ribbons. See elegant line of Muffs and Furs on sale Monday. We have a big line of Holiday Goods that will make beautiful and useful presents. Now

is the time to buy them cheap. CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

Our Burkhardt Seai Plush Sacques are great sellers. We only have about fifty left. We will have no more until after Jan. 1. Ladies contemplating purchasing Plush Sacques should See our Plush Sacques, Modjeskas, Raglains, Jackets and Newmarkets this week. It

See our special prices on Misses' and Children's Cloaks this week. People residing out of the city can save their railroad fare many times by purchasing a bill of goods of us this week.

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